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OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1956



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

C. B. MCARTHUR M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. V. MEREDITH C.S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Foods Inspector

Public Health Inspector

✕ T. H. POWEL M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

✕ Commenced duties 1st April, 1956.

Clerk: MRS O. M. DARLINGTON.

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health for Oswestry Borough  
and Rural Health Districts:

MISS L. WILLIAMS



OSWESTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Office,  
8, Oswald Road,  
Oswestry,  
Shropshire.

To the Chairman and Councillors.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your perusal my Annual Report for 1956.

The contents include the information required by the Ministry of Health.

This year the report is presented separately to the two Authorities whom I serve.

From the figures obtained it is seen that the population of the Rural District is estimated to have increased by some 690 persons, the majority of whom have moved into this district. The excess of births over deaths shows an increase in population of 16.

Still births (7), are at the same figure as last year and deaths of infants under one year (10), shows an increase above the record low figure obtained last year.

The Birth rate shows an increase to 14.0 (England and Wales 15.7), and the Death rate shows a small decrease to 13.3 (England and Wales 11.7).

No deaths from infectious disease occurred during the year which was also remarkable for the low incidence of infectious disease.

Food poisoning cases show an increase. Our experiences in the past year emphasize how essential it is that not only should all food handlers observe the recently enacted Food Hygiene Regulations, reporting and covering even small infections and sores, but that efficient refrigeration should be provided where food, especially cooked meat, is prepared, particularly where large numbers of persons are at risk.

I am glad to be able to report that no death from Tuberculosis occurred during the year. New notifications numbered nine.



The main causes of death are now due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system (46 out of the total 283 deaths) and cancer (42). These figures compare very unfavourably with those obtained in some 'backward' parts of the world; but even in those areas the advance of civilisation, with its increased tempo of life, more sumptuous dietary, and the anxieties and frustrations of recent years are causing a marked increase in heart and circulatory system morbidity.

The number of new houses completed and in course of erection during the year was unfortunately restricted by national financial limitations. It is a matter of concern that so many low standard dwellings should still be occupied. Their replacement or improvement, especially in the more remote areas where it is impracticable to offer a supply of piped water, will take many years.

I am glad to be able to report that those Army huts at Mile End Camp which were in occupation since 1948, were finally closed and demolished during the year, half the families being housed by this Council and the remainder by Oswestry Borough Council. It is also gratifying to see the great improvement made by these people in the furnishing and maintenance of their new houses.

At Rednal and Brookside camps a few families still require re-housing from unsatisfactory huts.

Water supplies have been maintained and work has been carried out on one reservoir and has improved the purity of water from that source. Although the question of a supply of water to Ruyton, Pentre, Edgerley, and Molverley, is continually being considered, permission to start work has not yet been obtained, although a local investigation into a proposed temporary scheme to supply Kinnerley and Molverley was held.

Ruyton, Pentre, Edgerley, and Molverley, continue to receive limited water supplies delivered twice weekly.

The question of an improved sewerage scheme for Llanymynech, with an extension to the hitherto unsewered village of Pant, was also the subject of a local enquiry, representatives from Llanfyllin R.D.C. participated.



I would like to express my thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector and to the other members of the Public Health Department, and to my colleagues in other departments for assistance given throughout the year and in the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. B. MCARTHUR

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1957.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

1956

The following are the General Statistics for the Oswestry Rural Health District:-

Area in acres .....	61,527
Population figure given by the Registrar General.....	21,300
No. of inhabited houses on Rate Book at end of 1956 ....	5,284
Rateable value .....	£135,885
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£631 5s. 3d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1956

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ... ..	146	142	288
Illegitimate . ... ..	5	6	11

Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... .. 14.0  
 Birth rate after correction by comparability factor ... .. 16.5

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
... ..	129	154	283

Death rate per 1,000 population ... .. 13.3  
 Death rate after correction by comparability factor ... .. 9.8

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ... ..	5	2	7
Illegitimate ... ..	-	-	-
Still birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	...	...	0.33

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

Number of children under 1 year of age who died in 1956 - 10.0  
 Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births - 36.7

NUMBER OF WOMEN DYING IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHILD BIRTH

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births ... ..	...	0.00	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Measles (All ages) ...	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY

DISTRICT	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Still Births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births
OSWESTRY R.D.	299	14.0	283	13.1	7	0.33	10	36.7	-	-
COUNTY OF SALOP	4,398	14.78	3,316	11.14	107	0.36	111	25.23	4	0.90
ENGLAND AND WALES	699,059	15.7	521,402	11.7	16,431	0.35	16,471	23.8	401	0.57



## CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE	1956	1955
Tuberculosis, respiratory . . . . .	-	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis . . . . .	-	1
Syphilitic disease . . . . .	-	-
Diphtheria . . . . .	-	-
Whooping Cough . . . . .	-	-
Meningococcal infections . . . . .	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis . . . . .	-	-
Measles . . . . .	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach . . . . .	5	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus . . . . .	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast . . . . .	4	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus . . . . .	1	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms . . . . .	29	34
Leukaemia, aleukaemia . . . . .	-	-
Diabetes . . . . .	2	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system . . . . .	34	28
Coronary disease, angina . . . . .	27	40
Hypertension with heart disease . . . . .	3	2
Other heart disease . . . . .	82	76
Other circulatory disease . . . . .	14	14
Influenza . . . . .	2	6
Pneumonia . . . . .	9	6
Bronchitis . . . . .	13	7
Other diseases of the Respiratory system . . . . .	2	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	2	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea . . . . .	2	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis . . . . .	5	2
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . .	2	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion . . . . .	-	1
Congenital malformations . . . . .	1	2

CAUSES OF DEATH (Continued)

<u>CAUSE</u>	1956	1955
Other defined and ill-defined diseases . .	29	22
Motor vehicle accidents . . . . .	4	4
All other accidents . . . . .	6	4
Suicide . . . . .	1	2
Homicide and operations of war . . . .	-	-
All causes . . . . .	283	282



INFANT MORTALITY

DISTRICT	Under 1 day		1 - 7 days		7 days- 1 month		Total		Combined Total	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
OSWESTRY R.D.	3	2	2	-	1	2	6	4	10	33.4
ENGLAND & WALES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.8

NEO-MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 month	Percentage of total infant deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
10	100	33.4

CANCER

	Deaths		Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
	M.	F.		
Oswestry R.D.	18	24	42	1.97
County of Salop (1955)				1.848
England and Wales.				2.07

INFECTIOUS DISEASE TABLE

Food Poisoning	Measles	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Typhoid Fever
71	27	9	23	26	6	1

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dysentery	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	41	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	19	-	-
Pneumonia	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Scarlet Fever	12	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	9	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1956

Ages	Food Poisoning		Measles		Pneumonia		Polio-myelitis		Puer-peral Pyrexia		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Dysentery
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-
3-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	4	-
5-	-	-	9	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	9	4	-
10-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	2	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	12	24	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	12	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL:	28	43	11	16	7	2	-	-	-	-	16	7	15	11	6



FOOD POISONING

DISTRICT	M.	F.	Total
Oswestry R.D.	28	43	71

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS, 1956

District	Under 5	5-14	Total	Re-inforcing Injections
Oswestry R.D.	275	42	317	356

VACCINATIONS, 1956

Percentage of children under the age of 1 year vaccinated	Under 1	1 yr.	2-4	5-14	Over 14	Total	Re- Vaccina- tions
37.7	109	8	7	4	14	142	104

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATIONS, 1956

District	Total Numbers Immunised in 1956
Oswestry Rural.	158

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND IMMUNISATION

Apart from an isolated case of Diphtheria in 1952 this disease has not occurred in Oswestry since immunisation was introduced: Immunisation is now accepted by the vast majority of parents as a safeguard to their children's health, and few have to be pressed to bring their infants for immunisation and for a booster dose when starting school.

Unfortunately I find that the small number of school entrants who have not been immunised is increasing, and that this is due in the majority of cases to indolence on the part of the parents, who readily consent to immunisation once the child has started school when it can be done without causing them any trouble.

Unfortunately among cases of diphtheria in certain areas many of those infected were children in the 1-5 year age group who had not yet been immunised.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is being asked for by many parents.

Those cases of Whooping Cough who had previously been immunised were mild in severity, and in most cases occurred when the child was over 3 years old, and so better able to stand the strain of the disease.

### VACCINATION

It is a matter of regret that, whereas immunisation is sought after, vaccination against smallpox is only performed in less than half the infants.

Now that air travel from the East and Middle East, where smallpox is endemic, is so common, the unvaccinated members of the population are vulnerable should a case of smallpox develop in this district.

Vaccination performed in early infancy causes a minimum of disturbance and renders revaccination at a later age less likely to evoke marked general effects



# TUBERCULOSIS

## NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1956

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilian Cases	4	4	1	2	5	6
Service cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	3	2	-	-	3	2
	7	6	1	2	8	8
Cured	-	-	-	-	-	-
Left district	3	1	-	-	3	1
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Number of Cases on Register at end of 1956.

<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
36	27	8	8	44	35

Number of Primary Notifications in 1956..... 11

Death Rate per 1,000 population ..... 0.0

England and Wales ..... .108

No visit from the Mobile Mass X-ray Unit based in Stoke-on-Trent was possible this year, but one is promised for 1957.

Good housing, adequate diet and ample rest are important factors in the prevention of tuberculosis, but early diagnosis is essential to prevent spread of infection should the infection be acquired.

Education is given at the Chest Clinic and Sanatoria by doctors and nurses in the hope of preventing further cases arising in the patient's family or visiting friends. Unfortunately where the patient cannot have a bedroom to himself, passage of infection becomes more probable.

## TUBERCULOSIS (Continued)

B.C.G. vaccination to protect young children and infants where there is a family history of Tuberculosis is being used in certain cases under the care of the Chest Physician; and the disease itself is being treated by the drugs introduced during the past 10 years.

## CLINICS AND HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT

### TUBERCULOSIS

The Physician attends at:-

- OSWESTRY:      The Clinic, Upper Brook Street,  
                  Every Friday from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- SHREWSBURY:    The Chest Clinic, Copthorne Hospital,  
                  Every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

### VENEREAL DISEASES

Facilities for treatment:- Clinics.

Clinics are administered by the Regional Hospital Board and the one available for this area is given below, the Medical Officer attending on the days and at the hours given.

- SHREWSBURY:    1, Belmont.
- Tuesdays and Fridays:- Men - 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
- Thursdays:                      Women - 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
- Mondays:                              Women - 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

### HOSPITALS

Oswestry and District Hospital.

Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury, treats cases of Enteric Fever, Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis or Acute Encephalitis.

Monkmoor Hospital, Shrewsbury, admits other cases of Infectious Disease such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

Other hospitals which provide accommodation for the district are:

The County Council Hospital, Cross Houses, Shrewsbury.

The Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury.

The Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Shrewsbury.

The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

All these hospitals are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board which was constituted in accordance with the National Health Service Act.



## AMBULANCE SERVICES

Under the National Health Service Act it became the duty of the County Council, the Local Health Authority under the Act, to make provisions for securing that ambulance and other means of transport are available for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness and expectant mothers or nursing mothers, from places in their area to places in or outside their area.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury. Telephone: Shrewsbury 4389.

The Bacteriologist is Dr. A. C. Jones, and the Pathologist Dr. G. Grant.

This Service is based on the Royal Salop Infirmary and undertakes the work for local authorities free of charge in so far as it is relevant to diagnosis. It is invaluable particularly in the expeditious dealing with the bacteriological examination of food samples.

## BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

The Blood Transfusion Service Unit based on Birmingham visits Oswestry twice each year when a large number of public spirited citizens attend.

New volunteers are constantly required to take the place of those leaving the district or reaching 'retiring age', and to keep pace with the increasing demand for blood transfusion as a part of Hospital treatment.

OSWESTRY.....1956	<u>Attended</u>	<u>Bled</u>
	234	221

A proportion of the donors come from the Rural District

R E P O R T

OF

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT





RAINFALL:- The total rainfall for the year was ..... 25.20  
Average for previous 6 years ..... 36.97

POPULATION figures given by Registrar General ..... 21,3000

### WATER SUPPLY

The following parishes are provided with a public water supply:-

	No. of houses supplied direct	No. of houses supp- lied by stand-pipe
Selattyn .....	271	-
Weston Rhyn .....	545	3
St. Martins .....	548	-
Whittington .....	874	-
Oswestry Rural .....	719	20
Llanymynech .....	205	-
Llanyblodwel .....	110	2
TOTAL:-	3,272	25

### RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PIPED SUPPLIES FROM PUBLIC MAINS

Date	Supply	B. coli per 100 ml.	Faecal coli.
7.2.56	Maesbury. (Chlorinated)	1	0
28.2.56.	Maesbury. (Chlorinated)	6	0
5.3.56.	Maesbury. (Chlorinated)	0	0
5.3.56	Maesbury. (Chlorinated)	1	0
29.5.56.	Maesbury. (Chlorinated).	0	0
9.7.56	Maesbury. (Chlorinated)	9	2
9.10.56	Maesbury. (Chlorinated)	0	0
24.9.56	Mardy. (Chlorinated)	0	0

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PIPED  
SUPPLIES (Cont.)

Date	Supply	B. coli per 100 ml.	Faecal coli.
5.3.56	Porthywaen. (Chlorinated)	18+	0
27.3.56	Porthywaen. (Chlorinated)	0	0
17.10.56	Porthywaen. (Chlorinated)	0	0
28.2.56	Selattyn. (Chlorinated)	0	0
5.3.56	Sweeney. (Reservoir)	11	0
5.3.56	Sweeney (Point 11)	35	0
12.3.56	Sweeney (Point 1)	1	0
27.3.56	Sweeney (Point 1)	5	0
23.4.56	Sweeney (Spring Point 1)	0	0
23.4.56	Sweeney (Spring Point 11)	1	0
1.5.56	Sweeney (Point 1)	0	0
1.5.56	Sweeney (Suction Chamber)	0	0
1.5.56	Sweeney (Point 11)	1	0
22.5.56	Sweeney (Point 11)	0	0
22.5.56	Sweeney (Point 1)	2	0
22.5.56	Sweeney (Suction Reservoir)	5	0
4.6.56	Sweeney (Spring Point 1)	1	0
11.6.56	Sweeney (Spring Point 11)	0	0
11.6.56	Sweeney (spring Point 1)	1	0
19.6.56	Sweeney (Collecting Chamber)	0	0
	Point 1		
19.6.56	Sweeney (Suction Chamber)	35	Present
19.6.56	Sweeney (Point 11)	50	Present
25.6.56	Sweeney (Spring Point 1)	0	0
25.6.56	Sweeney (Suction Chamber)	7	0
25.6.56	Sweeney (Point 11)	35	1
2.7.56	Sweeney (Spring Point 11)	1	0
2.7.56	Sweeney (Suction Reservoir)	5	0
30.7.56	Sweeney (Site Spring G)	180+	0
30.7.56	Sweeney (Spring C)	180+	0
30.7.56	Sweeney (Spring D)	180+	3
30.7.56	Sweeney (Spring A)	20	0
30.7.56	Sweeney (Spring B)	7	0
13.8.56	Sweeney (Springs A & B)	0	0
13.8.56	Sweeney (Spring F)	160	0
20.8.56	Sweeney (Combined Springs A & B)	0	0
20.8.56	Sweeney (Spring C)	2	0
20.8.56	Sweeney (Suction Reservoir)	180+	180+
28.8.56	Sweeney (Reservoir Mixture)	1	0



Date	Supply	B. coli per 100 ml	Faecal coli.
28.8.56	Sweeney (Insp. Chamber Springs A & B)	1	0
28.8.56	Sweeney (Insp. Chamber Spring G)	7	0
3.9.56	Sweeney (Insp. Chamber Springs A & B)	3	0
3.9.56	Sweeney (Insp. Chamber Spring F)	3	0
3.9.56	Sweeney (Suction Reservoir)	3	0
3.9.56	Sweeney (Insp Chamber Spring G)	8	0
18.9.56	Sweeney (Suction Chamber)	1	0
1.10.56	Sweeney (Suction Chamber)	8	Present
17.10.56	Sweeney (Springs A & B)	5	0
17.10.56	Sweeney (Suction Reservoir)	0	0
17.10.56	Sweeney (Spring G)	0	0
5.11.56	Sweeney (Reservoir)	3	0
28.2.56	Trefonen (Chlorinated)	18+	18+
18.9.56	Trefonen (Chlorinated)	0	0

#### PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

During the year a good deal of work has been carried out in connection with the Sweeney supply. Springs are the source of this supply. The springs have been harnessed by means of concrete chambers and the water conducted to a small reservoir by pipes. The water from this small reservoir is pumped to another larger one situated on Sweeney Mountain from where the water gravitates to Llanymynech and Porthywaen areas. In addition to dealing with the actual springs, an area around the small reservoir has been concreted and this had undoubtedly precluded a large amount of surface water.

Since the improvements have been effected a higher bacteriological standard of the water has resulted. The water is chlorinated before distribution

No other work of a major character has been carried out in connection with water supplies.

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES (Cont:)

Water is still delivered to the areas of Ruyton.Xl.Towns, Kinnerley and Molverley, by a motor vehicle.

A local investigation into the proposed temporary supply to Kinnerley and Molverley was held during the year. The proposed scheme would only be temporary in so far as the source is concerned. The mains would be of sufficient capacity to connect up with a source from Ruyton.Xl.Towns at a later date, but as the scheme may not be carried out in the very near future, the Council is of the opinion that War Department boreholes at Kinnerley could serve the permanent main for the time being.

An adequate supply of water in areas not already served is urgently needed. The lack of such a supply handicaps the milk producer, creates a problem for the food handler and shopkeeper, and, of course, some schools also suffer.

Until a water supply is available, landlords cannot easily be encouraged to improve the standard of country cottages. Owners would probably be more anxious to take advantage of improvement Grants, but realise that to obtain the grant an adequate and wholesome water supply must be provided. To sink a borehole is costly, and therefore, is immediately frowned upon. The cost of sinking a borehole would, if qualifying for grant, probably exhaust a large percentage of the grant and leave very little toward structural alterations. This problem does not arise to the same extent in more urbanised areas, yet the provisions of Grant aid is precisely the same.

## PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Ninety-seven samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken during the year.

26 Satisfactory

71 Unsatisfactory.

A large number of the above samples were taken as a result of



## PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES (Cont)

application for Grant Aid in respect of housing improvements, grants only being made where there is an adequate and wholesome supply of water.

It came to the notice of the Health Department that two or three cases of catarrhal jaundice occurred every term at a fairly large boys' school in the district. We carried out full investigations into the matter and sampled the water supply which was from a shallow well. The samples proved to be contaminated and the school authorities were advised to discontinue using the supply. This was done immediately and water obtained from a borehole, the water from which was found to be highly satisfactory. After the change of water supply had taken place no further catarrhal jaundice was found among the boys.

## SEWERAGE

The number of houses connected to the public sewer is 1965.

The Council have under consideration the construction of new sewerage works at Weston Rhyn and an extension of the sewer to serve additional premises in the Weston Rhyn area. This scheme is to be carried out in conjunction with the Ceiriog Rural District Council in Denbighshire.

A second sewerage scheme under consideration is one to serve Llanynynech and Pant. This scheme also is to be carried out in conjunction with the neighbouring authority - Llanfyllin R.D.C. situated in Montgomeryshire.

No extension to existing sewers has been carried out during the year.

## PRIVATE DRAINAGE

Forty-five new septic tanks have been constructed, thirty-three of these have been done in conjunction with general improvements of houses.

## HOUSING ACT, 1949

Number of tentative applications received .....	61
Number of definite applications received .....	33
Number of applications approved .....	32
Number of applications refused.....	1

## HOUSING

Number of Council Houses in the process of erection during the year .....	82
Number of Council Houses completed during the year .....	68
Number of Private Houses in the process of erection during the year .....	12
Number of Private Houses completed during the year	8
Number of Council Houses planned for 1957 .....	28

## SLUM CLEARANCE

Slum clearance has not been tackled in earnest yet, although some survey work has been carried out. It is felt that unless there is an early prospect of rehousing displaced persons the making of individual demolition orders would be too premature and lead to difficult problems.

The Council is fully conscious of the number of low standard dwellings in the district and is about to embark on a rehousing programme which should become effective in 1957.

We hope that as many low standard premises as possible will be improved, particularly in the more rural villages, but the possibilities are quite remote due to the absence of piped water supplies in many villages.



## FILTHY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

Filthy premises ..... 1

These premises are occupied by an elderly person who appears to be in need of care and attention. Every effort is being made to persuade the person to enter hospital for medical treatment.

## REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

### PROVISION OF ASHBINS

#### Informal Notices

7

#### Complied With

4

Refuse continues to be dealt with by direct labour.

The labour force being nine men. Two side loading and one rear loading vehicles are used. Tipping in the main is carried out in dis-used pools and quarries, and where possible controlled as far as is practicable.

Salvage collection is still carried out in conjunction with refuse collection. During the last two months of the year recovery of tins was started and arrangements made with a firm for baling and collection.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Progress in the diminution of atmospheric pollution has been continued during the year.

A large hospital has been provided with new solid fuel boilers. Conversion from solid fuel to oil fired boilers has been carried out at a large dairy. In both cases the emission of black smoke is no longer seen.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force in December, 1956, and should be of much greater assistance to Local Authorities in dealing with atmospheric pollution than has hitherto been the case.

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Three new licences were applied for and granted, and seven renewals were also granted, making a total of ten licenced moveable dwellings in the district.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are no public conveniences in the district, but the Council appreciate that some should be provided and hope to do so when the economic position is more favourable.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

The scheme for the destruction of rats and mice continues to be operated jointly by the Oswestry Borough and Oswestry Rural District Council. A contract system still exists, but there does appear to be some justification for adopting a free service for private dwellings, and a scheme will be presented to the Joint Committee early in 1957.

No evidence of infestation of sewers was found during the year, but test baiting will be carried out as in past years. We feel that testing of sewers is quite important in view of new connections being made and the possibility of open inlets being neglected temporarily on building sites which are invariably affected to some degree by rats.

### NUISANCES

Number dealt with by Informal Notice ....	132
Number complied with .....	115
Number of Abatement Notices .....	2
Number complied with .....	1

## PUBLIC HOUSES

There has been no cause for complaint about sanitary arrangements at public houses in the district. Major improvements to two premises have been carried out, involving new sanitary accommodation. Every effort is being made to effect indoor sanitary accommodation for Ladies and Gents. Attention has also been paid to washing of glasses and other utensils used in the business. Brewery Companies and managers have been very co-operative in bringing about a high standard of cleanliness.

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## FOOD PREPARING PLACES

### Fried Fish Shops

Number of registered premises .....	5
Number of Inspections .....	5
Number of Notices served .....	Nil
Number complied with .....	Nil

### Bakehouses

Number of Premises .....	8
Number Inspected .....	8
Number of Inspections .....	10
Number of Written Notices .....	1
Number complied with .....	1

### Cafes, Restaurants, and Canteens

Number of Premises (Including School Canteens) .....	39
Number Inspected .....	39
Number of Inspections .....	42
Number of Notices served .....	9
Number complied with .....	3



### Food Shops

Number of Premises .....	69
Number Inspected .....	64
Number of Inspections .....	70
Number of Notices served .....	Nil
Number complied with .....	Nil

### Meat Product Preparing Rooms

Number of Premises .....	3
Number Inspected .....	3
Number of Inspections .....	20
Number of Notices served .....	Nil
Number complied with .....	Nil

### Ice-cream Premises

Number of Registered Premises .....	42
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There are no manufacturing premises in the district.

### MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

Dealers Licences authorising Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested" .....	2
Dealers Licences authorising Special Designation "Pasteurised" .....	8
Dealers Licences authorising Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)"..	6
Supplementary Licences authorising Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested".....	3
Supplementary Licences authorising Special Designation "Pasteurised".....	3
Number of Registered distributors .....	15

MEAT INSPECTION

Number of Licenced Slaughterhouses in District ..... 1

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE AT KINNERLEY

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	101	-	-	309	18
Number Inspected	101	-	-	309	18
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part organ was condemned.	11	-	-	9	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	1.8	-	-	2.9	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.9	-	-	-	-



## MISCELLANEOUS MEAT AND FOODS CONDEMNED

### Meat

21 lbs 12 ozs. Tinned Corned Beef.  
11 lbs 14 ozs. Luncheon Meat.  
2 x 12 oz. Tins Minced Beef.  
1 x 6 lb Tin Pork Lunch Tongue.  
42 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs Pressed Chitterlings.  
1 x 8oz. Tin Stewed Steak.  
1 x 12 oz Tin Lamb Tongue.  
10 lbs Beef.

### Milk.

1 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Tin Creamed Rice.  
1 x 4 oz. Tin Cream.  
5 Tins Milk.

### Vegetables

18 lbs 9 ozs. Tinned Tomatoes.  
4 Tins Beans in Tomato Sauce.  
4 lbs 8 ozs. Tinned Garden Peas.  
1 x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Tin Carrots.

### Fruit

3 lbs Tinned Apricots.  
6 lbs 9 ozs. Tinned Victoria Plums.  
1 x 16 oz. Tin Pineapple Pieces.  
1 x 15 ozs. Tin Pears.

### Fish

51 lbs. 8 ozs. Cod.

## MEAT INSPECTION

The following carcasses were inspected by the Rural Inspectors at the Meat Company's slaughterhouse:

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
625	68	4,349	1,777

# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

## PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	67	20	10	-
TOTAL:-	71	24	10	-

# FACTORIES ACTS (Continued)

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND  
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	4	4	-	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	-	3
TOTAL:-	8	8	-	6
				-

FACTORIES ACTS (Continued)

PART III OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Section 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sect 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in send- ing list to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing apparel (Making etc	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	1	-	-	-	-	-







